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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:31:39 ON 02 JUL 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, AGRICOLA, CANCERLIT, SCISEARCH, CAPLUS, MEDICONF' ENTERED AT 13:31:55 ON 02 JUL 2003 L1 1085 S ENDOTHEL? (L) (SINGLE CELL) 112 S L1 AND (EYE OR BRAIN OR CEREBRA? OR RETIA?) 1.2 L3 59 DUP REM L2 (53 DUPLICATES REMOVED) 59 FOCUS L3 1-L4 L5 7 S L3 AND SUSPEN? L6 7 SORT L5 PY E QUINONERO JEROME?/AU L7 5 S E2 30 S E1 L8 1.9 0 S E7 AND E8 106 S E7 OR E8 L10 35 S L7 OR L8 L11 L12 22 DUP REM L11 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED) 22 SORT L12 PY L13

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:52:29 ON 02 JUL 2003

=> d an ti so au ab pi l13 14 16 18 20 21 YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, CAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

- L13 ANSWER 14 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
- AN 95:652122 SCISEARCH
- TI AN IMMORTALIZED BRAIN ENDOTHELIAL-CELL LINE AS A VECTOR FOR GENE-THERAPY OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS
- SO JOURNAL OF CELLULAR BIOCHEMISTRY, (10 MAR 1995) Supp. 21A, pp. 390. ISSN: 0730-2312.
- AU COURAUD P O (Reprint); QUÍNONERO J; TCHELINGERIAN J L; VIGNAIS L; JACQUE C; STROSBERG A D
- L13 ANSWER 16 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- AN 1996:382921 CAPLUS
- DN 125:50738
- TI Immortalized lines of brain endothelial cells and therapeutic applications thereof
- SO PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
- IN Chaverot, Nathalie; Couraud, Pierre-Olivier; Laterra, John;
 Quinonero, Jerome; Roux, Francoise; Strosberg, Arthur Donny;
 Tchelingerian, Jean-Leon; Vignais, Lionel
- AR The invention relates to optionally modified immortalized lines of brain endothelial cells of mammals, as well as applications as preventive or curative drugs and particularly for the treatment of primary and secondary neurol. or psychiatric diseases, including brain tumors, and for stimulating the growth and reprodn. of breeding animals. The invention also relates to the method for prepg. said cell lines. The endothelial cell lines of mammalians disclosed are comprised of immortalized brain endothelial cells presenting at least one of the following characteristics of differentiated endothelial brain cells, in a stable way: the expression of endothelial markers, the secretion of vasoactive substances, the expression of mols. of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), the expression of hormonal receptors, and the existence of tight junctions. Said cell lines comprise a nucleic acid fragment having at least one immortalizing fragment of a viral or cellular oncogene, optionally assocd. with at least one selection gene, and an expression vector comprising a sequence coding for a polypeptide, a protein or a viral vector, optionally assocd. with at least one selection gene and optionally at least one marker gene. The cell lines are capable of integrating into brain vessels of a host mammal and producing said polypeptide, protein or viral vector. Rat bran endothelial cells were immortalized by transfection with plasmid pElA-neo, encoding the adenovirus ElA gene. Cell line RBE/NGF, expressing mouse .beta.-nerve growth factor (.beta.-NGF), was prepd. using retroviral vector pMoMuLVisisNGF. These cells were implanted into rat brains. The

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grafts were not rejected, produced .beta.-NGF, and induced a biol. effect.
                  KIND DATE
                                               APPLICATION NO. DATE
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                                               -----
                             19960418
PΪ
     WO 9611278
                        A1
                                               WO 1995-FR1313 19951009
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     FR 2726005
                        A1
                              19960426
                                               FR 1994-12078
                                                                 19941010
     FR 2726005
                         В1
                              19970103
     CA 2202066
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                              19960418
     AU 9536575
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                              19960502
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                        T2
                              19980714
                                               JP 1996-512390 19951009
     ANSWER 18 OF 22
                           MEDLINE
                 MEDLINE
AN
     97226860
ΤI
     Gene transfer to the central nervous system by transplantation of cerebral
     endothelial cells.
     GENE THERAPY, (1997 Feb) 4 (2) 111-9.
SO
     Journal code: 9421525. ISSN: 0969-7128.
ΑU
     Quinonero J; Tchelingerian J L; Vignais L; Foignant-Chaverot N;
     Colin C; Horellou P; Liblau R; Barbin G; Strosberg A D; Jacque C; Couraud
AB
     A cerebral endothelial immortalized cell line was used in transplantation
     experiments to deliver gene products to the adult rat brain. Survival of
     grafted cells was observed for at least 1 year, without any sign of tumor
     formation. When genetically modified to express bacterial
     beta-galactosidase and transplanted into the striatum, these cells were
     shown, by light and electron microscope analysis, to integrate into the
     host brain parenchyma and microvasculature. Following implantation into
     the striatum and nucleus basalis of adult rats, endothelial cells
     engineered to secrete mouse beta-nerve growth factor (NGF) induced the
     formation of a dense network of low-affinity NGF receptor-expressing
     fibers near the implantation sites. This biological response was observed from 3 to 8 weeks after engraftment. The present study establishes the
     cerebral endothelial cell as an efficient vector for gene transfer to the
     central nervous system.
L13 ANSWER 20 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN
     2000:441660 CAPLUS
DN
TΙ
     Pharmaceutical compositions comprising immortalized endothelial cells for
     use in the diagnosis and treatment of sources of angiogenesis
SO
     PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
IN
     Timsit, Serge; Quinonero, Jerome
AΒ
     The invention discloses a pharmaceutical compn. to be used for diagnosing
     and/or treating angiogenic sources by being administered to a subject by
     systemic administration, the compn. contg.immortalized mammalian
     endothelial cells, optionally having an active substance for diagnosing
     and/or treating angiogenic sources.
     PATENT NO.
                                               APPLICATION NO. DATE
                       KIND DATE
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ΡI
     WO 2000037112
                       A1 20000629
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     FR 2787464
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                                              FR 1998-16145
                                                                 19981221
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FR 2787464

B1

20030110

L13 ANSWER 21 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2000:441659 CAPLUS

ON 133:63922

- TI Single cell-suspensions of transgenic animal cells for use in gene therapy without a risk of blocking minor vessels
- SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
- IN Timsit, Serge; Quinonero, Jerome
- AB Suspensions of mammalian cells transformed with a therapeutic gene with the cells forming very few or no aggregates are described for use in gene therapy by systemic administration. The invention is characterized in that it does not comprise aggregate of said cells having a size likely to cause temporary or permanent dysfunction in the subject. The invention also concerns pharmaceutical compns. comprising said prepn. and an acceptable carrier. Cultured transgenic cells were suspended by trypsinization and mixed by vigorous pipeting with a diluent before filtration through a 30 .mu. pore size filter. The final suspension had a cell d. of 1,000-300,000 per .mu.L. Rats infused with such cells were studied for the effects of the infusion. Of 48 rats, 4 died of respiratory or neurol. complications and one died of unknown causes. The remaining animals showed no ill effects and the infused cells became rapidly distributed throughout the brain.

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PATENT NO.
                       KIND DATE
                                                APPLICATION NO. DATE
                         A1 20000629
                                                WO 1999-FR2964 19991130
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     WO 2000037111
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                          A1 20000623
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     FR 2787463
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                          A1
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               IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
     JP 2002532117
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                                20021002
                                                  JP 2000-589221
                                                                      19991130
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L4 ANSWER 2 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
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AN 1998:709171 CAPLUS

DN 129:313121

TI Use of nerve growth factor for the storage, culture or treatment of cornea

OPCT Int. Appl., 24 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

IN Lambiase, Alessandro

and acquired.

The nerve growth factor (NGF) is used for the storage of corneas in culture, for the prodn. and the storage in vitro of single cell populations of the corneal morphol. and functional unit (i.e., epithelium, stroma/keratocytes and endothelium) and of the conjunctival epithelium, and for the prodn. and the storage of corneal and conjunctival tissues, in particular for transplantation purposes. In an evaluation of the effects of NGF addn. to various culture media for explanted corneas (both at 5.degree. and at 30-36.degree.), the optimal response was obtained with a concn. of .apprx.100 ng/mL. Specifically, after 7 days of culture the improvements obtained were an increase of endothelial cell d. (from 10 to 25%), a redn. of endothelial cell mortality (absence of trypan blue-pos. cells), a better epithelial morphol., a higher viability of keratinocytes, and a markedly better appearance of the epithelium. In addn., some corneas that before being placed in culture were considered not suitable for transplantation turned out to be suitable after being cultured for 7 days in presence of NGF. Conjunctival epithelial cell cultures also show a proliferation and differentiation increase, as well an an increase in the no. of goblet cells, when cultured in the presence of murine NGF. The administration is NGF in endothelial pathologies, both of a dystrophic nature and acquired, both with loss of the no. of endothelial cells and with loss of the functionality thereof, restores a proper endothelial function. The NGF is also proposed for use in the therapy and/or the prophylaxis of diseases of the corneal surface, wherein a lack of integrity of the corneal and conjunctival morphol. and functional unit occurs, in particular for pathologies having a dystrophic or neurodystrophic basis, both congenital

	PA"									APPLICATION NO. DATE									
ΡI	PI WO 9848002			A1 19981029				WO 1997-IT292					19971121						
		W:	AL,	AM,	ΑT,	AU,	ΑZ,	BA,	BB,	BG,	BR,	BY,	CA,	CH,	CN,	CU,	CZ,	DE,	
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	US	6537	808		B	2	2003	0325											
	US	2003	0964	13	Α	1 .	2003	0522		U	S 20	03-3	3785	3	20030	0108			

(FILE 'MEDLINE, AGRICOLA, CANCERLIT, SCISEARCH, CAPLUS, MEDICONF' ENTERED AT 15:09:06 ON 02 JUL 2003) DEL HIS 230 S RBE4 (L) ENDOTHE? L194 DUP REM L1 (136 DUPLICATES REMOVED) L2 18 S L1 AND (AGGRE? OR SINGLE? OR MICRON?) L3 18 FOCUS L3 1-T.4 61 S L1 AND (TRANSFECT OR TRANSFORMED OR GENE) L5 8 S L5 AND (GROWTH FACTOR) L6 5 DUP REM L6 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED) L7 => d an ti so au ab 17 5 L7 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2 94186550 AN MEDLINE

TI Regulation of gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase and alkaline phosphatase activities in immortalized rat brain microvessel endothelial cells.

SO JOURNAL OF CELLULAR PHYSIOLOGY, (1994 Apr) 159 (1) 101-13. Journal code: 0050222. ISSN: 0021-9541.

=>

AU Roux F; Durieu-Trautmann O; Chaverot N; Claire M; Mailly P; Bourre J M; Strosberg A D; Couraud P O

Rat brain microvessel endothelial cells were immortalized by transfection with a plasmid containing the E1A adenovirus gene. One clone, called RBE4, was further characterized. These cells display a nontransformed phenotype and express typical endothelial markers, Factor VIII-related antigen and Bandeiraea simplicifolia binding sites. When RBE4 cells were grown in the presence of bFGF and on collagen-coated dishes, confluent cultures developed sprouts that extend above the monolayer and organized into three-dimensional structures. The activity of the blood-brain barrier-associated enzyme, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (gamma GTP), was expressed in these structures, not in the surrounding monolayer. Similar results were obtained with the microvessel-related enzyme alkaline phosphatase (ALP). Addition of agents that elevate intracellular cAMP reduced the formation of three-dimensional structures, but every cell inside the aggregates still expressed gamma GTP and ALP activities. Such structures, associated with high levels of gamma GTP and ALP activities, were also induced by astroglial factors, including (1) plasma membranes from newborn rat primary astrocytes or rat glioma C6 cells, (2) C6 conditioned media, or (3) diffusible factors produced by primary astrocytes grown in the presence of, but not in contact with RBE4 cells. RBE4 cells thus remain sensitive to angiogenic and astroglial factors for the expression of the blood-brain barrier-related gamma GTP activity, as well as for ALP activity, and could constitute the basis of a valuable in vitro model of the blood-brain barrier.

SK-1636

- L4 ANSWER 6 OF 59 MEDLINE
- AN 97053148 MEDLINE
- TI Cultured vascular endothelial cells of the brain.
- SO KEIO JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, (1996 Sep) 45 (3) 183-98; discussion 198-9. Ref: 212
 Journal code: 0376354. ISSN: 0022-9717.
- AU Deli M A; Joo F
 - The endothelium is a single-cell lining the blood vessels and represents an interface between blood and tissue. It acts as a selective permeability barrier, regulates coagulation and contributes to the behaviour of cells both in the circulation and in the vessel wall. Because of its location, one of the most important function of the endothelium is the regulation of the movement from the vascular to the extravascular space of water and solutes containing nutrients. Recent advances in our knowledge of the blood-brain barrier (BBB) have in part been made by studying the properties and function of cerebral endothelial cells (CECs) in vitro. After an era working with a fraction, enriched in cerebral microvessels by centrifugation, the next generation of in vitro BBB model systems was introduced, when the conditions for routinely culturing the endothelial cells were established. This review summarizes the results from this rapidly growing field. In addition to providing a better insight into the chemical composition of CECs, much has been learned from these studies about the characteristics of transport processes and cell-to-cell interactions during the last years. Astrocytes and neuronal elements contribute to the induction of BBB properties of CECs during ontogenesis and in tissue culture conditions. With the application of new technologies, the approach offers new means to investigation, applicable not only to biochemistry and physiology but also to the drug research, and may improve the transport of substances through the BBB. CECs grown on microporous cell culture inserts and co-cultured with astrocytes or treated by astrocyte-conditioned media proved to be excellent models for studying the direct effects of mediators and second messengers on the transendothelial permeability. The in vitro approach has been and should remain an excellent model of the BBB to help unravel the complex molecular interactions underlying and regulating the permeability of cerebral endothelium.

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		FR-2787463-\$).did. or (WO-9611278-\$ or		
		EP-391960-\$).did.		

PCT

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE Bureau international



DEMANDE INTERNATIONALE PUBLIEE EN VERTU DU TRAITE DE COOPERATION EN MATIERE DE BREVETS (PCT)

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A61K 48/00, C12N 5/10, A61P 25/00
A1
(43) Date de publication internationale: 29 juin 2000 (29.06.00)

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(22) Date de dépôt international: 30 novembre 1999 (30.11.99)

(30) Données relatives à la priorité:
98/16144
21 décembre 1998 (21.12.98) FR

(71) Déposant (pour tous les Etats désignés sauf US): NEUROTECH (S.A.) [FR/FR]; Parc Club Orsay, 2, rue Jean Rostand, Bâtiment D, F-91893 Orsay (FR).

(72) Inventeurs; et

(75) Inventeurs/Déposants (US seulement): TIMSIT, Serge [FR/FR]; 112 Ter, avenue de Suffren, F-75015 Paris (FR). QUINONERO, Jérôme [FR/FR]; 5, cours du Luzard, F-77186 Noisiel (FR).

(74) Mandataires: BREESE, Pierre etc.; Breese-Majerowicz, 3, avenue de l'Opéra, F-75001 Paris (FR).

(81) Etats désignés: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, brevet ARIPO (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), brevet eurasien (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), brevet européen (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), brevet OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Publiée

Avec rapport de recherche internationale.

(54) Title: MAMMALIAN CELL PREPARATIONS OPTIONALLY TRANSFECTED WITH A GENE CODING FOR AN ACTIVE SUBSTANCE CONTAINING SAME

(54) Titre: PREPARATIONS DE CELLULES DE MAMMIFERE EVENTUELLEMENT TRANSFECTEES AVEC UN GENE CODANT POUR UNE SUBSTANCE ACTIVE ET LES CONTENANT

(57) Abstract

The invention concerns a mammalian cell preparation optionally transfected with at least a gene coding for an active substance capable of being administered to a subject by systemic administration. The invention is characterised in that it does not comprise aggregate of said cells having a size likely to cause temporary or permanent dysfunction in the subject. The invention also concerns pharmaceutical compositions comprising said preparation and an acceptable carrier.

(57) Abrégé

La présente invention a pour objet une préparation de cellules de mammifère éventuellement transfectées avec au moins un gène codant pour une substance active, pour être administrée par voie sytémique chez un sujet, caractérisée en ce qu'elle ne comprend pas d'agrégat desdites cellules d'une taille susceptible d'entraîner chez ledit patient des dysfontionnements transitoires ou permanents. L'invention concerne aussi les compositions pharmaceutiques comprenant une telle préparation et un véhicule acceptable.







Nucleotide Protein **PMC** Taxonomy OMIM Genome Structure Books Search PubMed Clear Preview for Limits Preview/Index **History** Clipboard **Details**

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Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
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	Search endothelial RBE4 RBEZ Field: All Fields, Limits: Publication Date to 1994	14:40:58	<u>0</u>
#45	Search endothelial RBE4 Field: Author, Limits: Publication Date to 1994	14:40:46	<u>0</u>
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Regulation of gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase and alkaline phosphatase activities in immortalized rat brain microvessel endothelial cells.

Roux F, Durieu-Trautmann O, Chaverot N, Claire M, Mailly P, Bourre JM, Strosberg AD, Couraud PO.

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Rat brain microvessel endothelial cells were immortalized by transfection with a plasmid containing the E1A adenovirus gene. One clone, called RBE4, was further characterized. These cells display a nontransformed phenotype and express typical endothelial markers, Factor VIII-related antigen and Bandeiraea simplicifolia binding sites. When RBE4 cells were grown in the presence of bFGF and on collagen-coated dishes, confluent cultures developed sprouts that extend above the monolayer and organized into three-dimensional structures. The activity of the blood-brain barrier-associated enzyme, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (gamma GTP), was expressed in these structures, not in the surrounding monolayer. Similar results were obtained with the microvessel-related enzyme alkaline phosphatase (ALP). Addition of agents that elevate intracellular cAMP reduced the formation of three-dimensional structures, but every cell inside the aggregates still expressed gamma GTP and ALP activities. Such structures, associated with high levels of gamma GTP and ALP activities, were also induced by astroglial factors, including (1) plasma membranes from newborn rat primary astrocytes or rat glioma C6 cells, (2) C6 conditioned media, or (3) diffusible factors produced by primary astrocytes grown in the presence of, but not in contact with RBE4 cells. RBE4 cells thus remain sensitive to angiogenic and astroglial factors for the expression of the bloodbrain barrier-related gamma GTP activity, as well as for ALP activity, and could constitute the basis of a valuable in vitro model of the blood-brain barrier.

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